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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/735,576

12/12/2003

Gregory Robin Price

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7590 03/21/2007  
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EXAMINER

TRAN, DALENA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3661

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

03/21/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/735,576

Applicant(s)

PRICE ET AL.

Examiner

Dalena Tran

Art Unit

3661

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-14,16-30 and 32-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-14,16-30,32-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### Notice to Applicant(s)

1. This office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 12/21/06. As per request, claim 12 has been amended. Thus, claims 1-3, 5-14, 16-30, and 32-35 are pending.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5-14, and 16-24, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gvili (5,717,593), in view of Fowler et al. (6,104,979), McClure et al. (6,539,303), and Murphy (6,711,475).

As per claim 1, Gvili discloses an integrated guidance system comprising: a position determination system adapted for determining a current position (see at least column 5, lines 10-25), a lightbar device adapted for providing a visual representation of a deviation of current position from a desired path to guide movement along desired path (see at least columns 5-6, lines 40-56; and column 8, lines 1-57), and a processor adapted for facilitating user interaction by integrating operation of position determination system, lightbar device, data input device, and display device (see at least column 7, lines 29-67; and column 8, lines 18-57). Gvili does not explicitly disclose a display device for displaying text and graphics. However, Gvili discloses a system capable of displaying text and graphics, because Gvili discloses a map display (see at least column 7, line 49-

Art Unit: 3661

52), and alphanumeric data (see at least column 7, lines 54-57), and the indicator of alphanumeric capability, such as necessary to post the control prompt in text (see column 7, lines 10-13).

In addition, to modify for the teach of Gvili, Fowler et al. disclose a display device for displaying graphics (see at least the abstract; and columns 3-4, lines 66-30). Also, a text display is well known as teach by Murphy (see column 7, lines 1-55).

Gvili discloses a data input device for selecting (see at least column 4, lines 10-17; column 6, lines 53-56; and column 7, lines 29-37). Gvili does not explicitly disclose a scrolling, and editing operations. However, Gvili discloses a control panel (72) in figure 1, has switch and arrow keys, enable for the pilot to make a selection (see column 6, lines 53-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that, the control panel (72) represent a mechanical input device capable of performing a scrolling, and editing operations through the arrow keys and select keys. Furthermore, to modify for the teach of Gvili, McClure et al. disclose a data input device for scrolling operations (see at least column 5, lines 46-47; and column 4, lines 20-28). In addition, also to modify for the teach of Gvili, Murphy discloses a data input device for editing operations (see at least columns 7-8, lines 1-45), including configuring position determining system with a menu, and display menu (see column 4, lines 42-54; and column 5, lines 31-56). Furthermore, in claim 1, Gvili do not disclose a housing enclosing position determination system, lightbar device, data input device, display device, and processor. However, McClure et al. ('303) disclose a navigation guidance system to guide a vehicle to a desired path (see the abstract), and a housing enclosing position determination system, lightbar device, data input device, display device, and processor (see at least column 4,

Art Unit: 3661

lines 20-38). Also, McClure et al. disclose the components of the system maybe incorporated into a single unit or maybe a separate module (column 4, lines 30-35), when a component as a separate unit, it would be connected to the controller by a cable (see '303, column 4, line 37). It is well known in the art that when the system components are integrated into one single unit, the components are interconnected in signals communication with a serial communication bus and a controller, and one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the cables connection will be eliminated, and instead a communication bus would allows a central controller to maintain control over all of the system components and regulate the signal traffic on the serial bus. Also, eliminate the use of cables connection, will have the benefit of reducing congestion in a small cockpit of a vehicle such as an aircraft.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Gvili by combining a display device for displaying text and graphics for easily viewing and interacting by the user for providing navigation guidance; also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine a data input device include scrolling, editing operations, configuring position determining system with a menu, and display menu so the user can manual select a desired parameter in a display screen with variety of different option selecting and editing data; and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art by incorporated system components into a single unit enclosing into a housing for interconnecting and regulating the signals of relating system components, and to avoid overcrowd of obstacles such as too many cables connect in a space constraint of a cockpit vehicle. Furthermore, the less of an obstacle blocking any portion of a cockpit space, the quicker and closer a pilot will

Art Unit: 3661

be able to acquire and maintain the desired course line across a desired path, therefore, the safer the mission can be conducted.

As per claims 2-3, Gvili discloses position determination system comprises a GPS antenna and a GPS receiver, GPS antenna is positioned externally and separately relative to GPS receiver (see at least column 5, lines 10-25).

As per claims 5-6, Gvili discloses lightbar device comprises a plurality of lights that are adapted to emit a light pattern that indicates deviation, wherein plurality of lights are spaced apart and are aligned in a row, and wherein light pattern is formed by selectively illuminating particular ones of plurality of lights (see at least column 8, lines 1-57).

As per claim 7, Gvili discloses plurality of lights comprises a plurality of LED's (see at least column 5, lines 26-40).

As per claims 8-9, Gvili does not disclose data input device comprises a first, second, and third button. However, Fowler et al. disclose data input device comprises a first, second, and third button, wherein first, second, and third buttons facilitate interacting with a plurality of available functions displayed on display device (see at least column 3, lines 40-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Gvili by combining data input device comprises a first, second, and third button for selecting different available option in the display device.

As per claim 10, Fowler et al. discloses display device displays available functions in a menu driven manner that is user friendly (see at least column 3, lines 20-40).

Art Unit: 3661

As per claim 12, Gvili discloses an integrated guidance system comprising: a position determination system adapted for determining a current position (see at least column 5, lines 10-25), and a lightbar device adapted for providing a visual representation of a deviation of current position from a desired path to guide movement along desired path (see at least columns 5-6, lines 40-56; and column 8, lines 1-57).

Gvili does not explicitly disclose a display device for displaying text and graphics.

However, Gvili discloses a system capable of displaying text and graphics, because Gvili discloses a map display (see at least column 7, line 49-52), and alphanumeric data (see at least column 7, lines 54-57), and the indicator of alphanumeric capability, such as necessary to post the control prompt in text (see column 7, lines 10-13). In addition, to modify for the teach of Gvili, Fowler et al. disclose a display device for displaying graphics (see at least the abstract; and columns 3-4, lines 66-30). Also, a text display is well known as teach by Murphy (see column 7, lines 1-55).

Gvili discloses a data input device for selecting (see at least column 4, lines 10-17; column 6, lines 53-56; and column 7, lines 29-37). Gvili does not explicitly disclose a scrolling, and editing operations. However, Gvili discloses a control panel (72) in figure 1, has switch and arrow keys, enable for the pilot to make a selection (see column 6, lines 53-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that, the control panel (72) represent a mechanical input device capable of performing a scrolling, and editing operations through the arrow keys and select keys.

Furthermore, to modify for the teach of Gvili, McClure et al. disclose a data input device for scrolling operations (see at least column 5, lines 46-47; and column 4, lines 20-28).

In addition, also to modify for the teach of Gvili, Murphy discloses a data input device

Art Unit: 3661

for editing operations (see at least columns 7-8, lines 1-45), including configuring position determining system with a menu, and display menu (see column 4, lines 42-54; and column 5, lines 31-56).

Furthermore, in claim 12, Gvili do not disclose a housing enclosing position determination system, lightbar device, data input device, and display device. However, McClure et al. ('303) disclose a navigation guidance system to guide a vehicle to a desired path (see the abstract), and a housing enclosing position determination system, lightbar device, data input device, display device (see at least column 4, lines 20-38). Also, McClure et al. disclose the components of the system maybe incorporated into a single unit or maybe a separate module (column 4, lines 30-35), when a component as a separate unit, it would be connected to the controller by a cable (see '303, column 4, line 37). It is well known in the art that when the system components are integrated into one single unit, the components are interconnected in signals communication with a serial communication bus and a controller, and one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the cables connection will be eliminated, and instead a communication bus would allows a central controller to maintain control over all of the system components and regulate the signal traffic on the serial bus. Also, eliminate the use of cables connection, will have the benefit of reducing congestion in a small cockpit of a vehicle such as an aircraft.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Gvili by combining a display device for displaying text and graphics for easily viewing and interacting by the user for providing navigation guidance; also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine a



Art Unit: 3661

data input device include scrolling, editing operations, and configuring position determining system with a menu, and display menu so the user can manual select a desired parameter in a display screen with variety of different option selecting and editing data; and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art by incorporated system components into a single unit enclosing into a housing for interconnecting and regulating the signals of relating system components, and to avoid overcrowd of obstacles such as too many cables connect in a space constraint of a cockpit vehicle. Furthermore, the less of an obstacle blocking any portion of a cockpit space, the quicker and closer a pilot will be able to acquire and maintain the desired courseline across a desired path, therefore, the safer the mission can be conducted.

As per claims 13-14, Gvili discloses position determination system comprises a GPS antenna and a GPS receiver, GPS antenna is positioned externally and separately relative to GPS receiver (see at least column 5, lines 10-25).

As per claims 16-17, Gvili discloses lightbar device comprises a plurality of lights that are adapted to emit a light pattern that indicates deviation, wherein plurality of lights are spaced apart and are aligned in a row, and wherein light pattern is formed by selectively illuminating particular ones of plurality of lights (see at least column 8, lines 1-57).

As per claim 18, Gvili discloses plurality of lights comprises a plurality of LED's (see at least column 5, lines 26-40).

As per claim 19, Fowler et al. discloses user interface system comprises a processor, and processor executable instructions for implementing a user interface (see at least columns 2-3, lines 49-19).

Art Unit: 3661

As per claim 20, Gvili does not disclose data input device comprises a first, second, and third button. However, Fowler et al. disclose data input device comprises a first, second, and third button (see at least column 3, lines 40-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Gvili by combining data input device comprises a first, second, and third button for selecting different available option in the display device.

As per claim 21, Fowler et al. discloses user interface system displays a plurality of available functions on display device (see at least columns 3-5, lines 64-22).

As per claims 22-23, Fowler et al. discloses first, second, and third buttons facilitate interacting with a plurality of available functions displayed on display device, and display device displays available functions in a menu driven manner that is user friendly (see at least column 3, lines 20-60).

As per claims 11, and 24, Gvili does not disclose LCD. However, McClure et al. disclose display device comprises a LCD (see at least column 5, lines 21-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Gvili by combining display device comprises a LCD for displaying integrated guidance system.

4. Claims 25-27, and 35, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fowler et al. (6,104,979) in view of McClure et al. (6,539,303), and Murphy (6,711,475).

As per claim 25, Fowler et al. disclose a method of interacting with a guidance system, method comprising: displaying on a display device of guidance system a plurality of available functions in a menu-driven manner that is user friendly, wherein display

Art Unit: 3661

device display is adapted for displaying graphics (see at least the abstract; and columns 3-4, lines 66-30); and providing guidance system a data input device adapted for accessing and interacting with any one of available functions with a minimum number of inputs, and with minimum use of inputs (see at least column 3, lines 40-60), data input device enables selecting operations (see at least the abstract; column 1, lines 49-55; and columns 3-4, lines 50-30). Fowler et al. do not disclose a text display. However, Murphy discloses a text display (see column 7, lines 1-55). Fowler et al. also do not disclose a data input device for scrolling, and editing operations. However, McClure et al. disclose a data input device for scrolling operations (see at least column 4, lines 20-28; and column 5, lines 46-47). Also, Murphy discloses a data input device for editing operations (see at least columns 7-8, lines 1-59), including configuring position determining system with a menu, and display menu (see column 4, lines 19-37; and column 5, lines 35-56). Furthermore, in claim 25, Fowler et al. do not disclose a housing enclosing data input device, guidance system, and display device. However, McClure et al. ('303) disclose a navigation guidance system to guide a vehicle to a desired path (see the abstract), and a housing enclosing data input device, guidance system, and display device (see at least column 4, lines 20-38). Also, McClure et al. disclose the components of the system maybe incorporated into a single unit or maybe a separate module (column 4, lines 30-35), when a component as a separate unit, it would be connected to the controller by a cable (see '303, column 4, line 37). It is well known in the art that when the system components are integrated into one single unit, the components are interconnected in signals communication with a serial communication bus and a controller, and one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the cables connection will be eliminated,

Art Unit: 3661

and instead, a communication bus would allow a central controller to maintain control over all of the system components and regulate the signal traffic on the serial bus. Also, eliminate the use of cables connection, will have the benefit of reducing congestion in a small cockpit of a vehicle such as an aircraft.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Fowler et al. by combining a display device for displaying text and graphics for easily viewing and interacting by the user for providing navigation guidance; also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine a data input device include scrolling, editing operations, and configuring position determining system with a menu, and display menu so the user can manual select a desired parameter in a display screen with variety of different option selecting and editing d; and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that by incorporated system components into a single unit enclosing into a housing for interconnecting and regulating the signals of relating system components, and to avoid overcrowd of obstacles such as too many cables connect in a space constraint of a cockpit vehicle. Furthermore, the less of an obstacle blocking any portion of a cockpit space, the quicker and closer a pilot will be able to acquire and maintain the desired course line across a desired path, therefore, the safer the mission can be conducted.

As per claims 26-27, Fowler et al. disclose data input device comprises a first, second, and third input buttons (see at least column 3, lines 40-60. McClure et al. also disclose data input device comprises a first, second, and third input buttons (see at least column 4, lines 19-38; and column 5, lines 35-56).

Art Unit: 3661

As per claim 35, Fowler et al. do not disclose LCD. However, McClure et al. disclose display device comprises a LCD (see at least column 5, lines 21-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Fowler et al. by combining display device comprises a LCD for displaying integrated guidance system.

5. Claims 28-30, and 32-34, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over in view of Fowler et al. (6,104,979), McClure et al. (6,539,303), and Murphy (6,711,475) as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Gvili (5,717,593).

As per claim 28, Fowler et al. disclose an integrated guidance system comprising: a position determination system adapted for determining a current position (see at least column 3, lines 40-60). Fowler et al. do not disclose a lightbar device. However, Gvili discloses a lightbar device adapted for providing a visual representation of a deviation of current position from a desired path to guide movement along desired path (see at least columns 5-6, lines 40-56; and column 8, lines 1-57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Fowler et al. by combining a lightbar device for displaying a position and deviation from a guide path of the navigation system.

As per claims 29-30, Fowler et al. disclose GPS receiver (see at least column 3, lines 40-60). Fowler et al. do not disclose GPS antenna. However, Gvili discloses GPS antenna (see at least column 5, lines 10-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Fowler et al. by combining GPS antenna for accurately determine a position of the vehicle.

Art Unit: 3661

As per claims 32-33, Gvili discloses lightbar device comprises a plurality of lights that are adapted to emit a light pattern that indicates deviation, wherein plurality of lights are spaced apart and are aligned in a row, and wherein light pattern is formed by selectively illuminating particular ones of plurality of lights (see at least column 8, lines 1-57).

As per claim 34, Gvili discloses plurality of lights comprises a plurality of LED's (see at least column 5, lines 26-40).

### **Remarks**

6. Applicant's arguments filed 12/21/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The response as below, and all the remarks in section 6 of the last final rejection (4/14/06), and remarks in the last office action (9/15/06) are all still keep the same as before.

Applicant's argue on page 9, last paragraph, of the current amendment that Gvili fail to teach or suggest configuring the position determining system at all. However, Gvili discloses a lane guidance system for providing visual prompts to a pilot for guiding a vehicle along a line segment (see at least column 5, lines 3-7), the control system provided with navigation data sufficient to identify and relate the position of a first and second points to the position and track of the vehicle (column 5, lines 16-20). Also, the system can show the navigation situation in real time (column 5, lines 23-25), and calculates navigation parameters including the angle of intercept between a line segment and the actual track of the vehicle (column 6, lines 1-4). Therefore, at least from all the

Art Unit: 3661

paragraphs cited above, it is obvious Gvili does teach or suggest configuring the position determining system.

Applicant's argue on page 10, first paragraph, and page 11, second paragraph, in general about different purpose and use of Gvili's lightbar with light-emitting diodes representing flagmen. However, in applicant's specification, the lightbar is also light-emitting diodes (applicant's specification last paragraph page 14). In Gvili ('593), the lane guidance indicator also made up of two horizontal lightbar ('593, see at least column 5, lines 26-39), and eventhough Gvili system using the electronically simulated flagmen on the upper and lower lightbar, Gvili's purpose still provide visual lateral displacement as compared to the heading and location of the vehicle (column 5, lines 40-48); also Gvili discloses the navigation in real time (column 5, line 25), and "actual track of the vehicle" (column 6, line 4). Therefore, it is obvious that the heading and location and actual track of the vehicle teach or suggest a current position of the vehicle. In addition, Gvili discloses the pilot can perceive the vehicle's heading and orientation relative to the electronically simulated flagmen to acquire and maintain alignment of the vehicle's track with the line segment (see at least column 5, lines 58-66). Also, Gvili discloses the number of lights or the length of the lightbar illuminated to the left or right of center as a function of a course deviation indicated as the perpendicular distance of the aircraft from the extended line segment (column 6, lines 12-20). Therefore, Gvili's lightbar does disclose or suggest a lightbar device adapted for providing visual representation of a deviation of current position from a desired path to guide movement along desired path. In addition, this rejection under 103 rejection, an integrated guidance system with a position determination system adapted for determining a current position, and a lightbar

Art Unit: 3661

device adapted for providing visual representation of a deviation of current position from a desired path to guide movement along desired path, are well known in the art. McClure et al. also disclose an integrated guidance system with a position determination system adapted for determining a current position (see at least column 4, line 30), and a lightbar device adapted for providing visual representation of a deviation of current position from a desired path to guide movement along desired path (see at least column 4, lines 42-45; and columns 4-5, lines 66-34).

In response to the applicant's argument on page 10, second paragraph, about Gvili do not disclose an integrated guidance system enclosed within a housing. Again, as response in the last final rejection (4/14/06). It is note that, this is a 103 rejection, therefore, to overcome the shortcomings of Gvili, it is to combine McClure et al. ('303) disclose a navigation guidance system to guide a vehicle to a desired path (see the abstract), and a housing enclosing position determination system, lightbar device, data input device, display device (see at least column 4, lines 20-38). Also, McClure et al. disclose the components of the system maybe incorporated into a single unit or maybe a separate module (column 4, lines 30-35), when a component as a separate unit, it would be connected to the controller by a cable (see '303, column 4, line 37). It is well known in the art that when the system components are integrated into one single unit, the components are interconnected in signals communication with a serial communication bus and a controller, and one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the cables connection will be eliminated, and instead a communication bus would allows a central controller to maintain control over all of the system components and regulate the signal traffic on the serial bus. Also, eliminate the use of cables connection, will have the



Art Unit: 3661

benefit of reducing congestion in a small cockpit of a vehicle such as an aircraft. The motivation for combining the reference as cited in item 3 above.

In response to the applicant's argument on page 10, last paragraph, Gvili vehicle system can be a tractor (column 7, lines 16-19).

In response to the applicant's argument on page 12, second paragraph that Fowler fails to teach or suggest configuring the positioning system with a menu displayed on a display device. However, Fowler does not cited for teaching this limitation. As cited in item 3 above, Murphy discloses configuring the positioning system with a menu displayed on a display device (column 4, lines 42-54; and column 5, lines 31-56).

In response to the applicant's argument on page 12, fourth paragraph, Fowler teaches "the external GPS is not part of the present invention" (column 3, lines 52-53). Furthermore, it is well known in the art, as discloses in McClure et al. ('303), the GPS receiver maybe build into single unit or a separate unit (see '303, column 4, lines 33-35). Again, the motivation is cited in item 3 above.

In response to the applicant's argument on page 13, last paragraph, that the combine references does not teach for the combination of scrolling, selecting, and editing operation, including configuring position determining system with a menu. However, again, in item 3 above, all the references cited does disclose the combination of scrolling, selecting, and editing operation, including configuring position determining system with a menu. All the references are properly to combine with the motivation as clearly cited above, and all the references disclose a guidance system for correcting vehicle path.

Applicant's argue on page 16, claims 25-27, and 35, this argument is the same as claim 1 above. Therefore, the response as the same as above.

Art Unit: 3661

7. All the references cited, and the rejection, are the same in the last office action.

There are no new references cited. All the references cited still read the claims invention.

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136 (a).

A shorten statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE MONTHS** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136 (a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalena Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-6968.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30 AM-4:00 PM), off every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black can be reached on 571-272-6956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 3661

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Patent Examiner

Dalena Tran

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dalena Tran', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

March 18, 2007